GESNERIADS

The Journal for Gesneriad Growers (formerly THE GLOXINIAN)

Vol. 56, No. 1 First Quarter 2006

Gesneriad Species

The Gesneriad Society

(formerly the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society)

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Gesneriad Hybridizers Association — *CrossWords,* 3 issues, $8 ($9 outside U.S.A.). Send to Martha Lacy, 260 Stoddards Wharf Rd., Gales Ferry, CT 06335 <wlacy@snet.net>.

Newsletter Editors — *Newsviews*, free to editors; $6 subscription to others. Contact Leslie Milde, 373 Main St., P.O. Box 14, Fremont, NH 03044 <meribush@aol.com>

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Gesneriphiles Internet Discussion Group — To join, visit the website <http://lists.ibiblio.org/mailman/listinfo/gesneriphiles> where you will find instructions for joining the list.

British Streptocarpus Society — <www.streptocarpussociety.org.uk> To join from the USA/Canada send $10 check payable to Dale Martens, 1247 Island View Dr., Sherrard, Illinois 61281. To join from any other country, send £7 or 10€ to Don Corfield, 1019 Warwick Rd, Acocks Green, Birmingham, England, B27 6QJ.

Marie Selby Botanical Gardens — 811 South Palm Avenue, Sarasota, FL 34236 (914-366-5731) <www.selby.org> Gardens open 364 days a year from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Admission fee; members free. Outdoor gardens, tropical display house, tree lab, al fresco lunch cafe, plant, book and gift shops.

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The Gesneriad Society

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Third Quarter ..... April 1
Fourth Quarter ..... July 1

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY — The objects of the The Gesneriad Society are to afford a convenient and beneficial association of persons interested in gesneriads, to stimulate a widespread interest in, and gather and publish reliable information about the identification, correct nomenclature, culture and propagation of gesneriads; and to encourage the origination and introduction of new cultivars.

GESNERIAD REGISTRATION — The Gesneriad Society is the International Registration Authority for the names and cultivars of gesneriads excepting the genus *Saintpaulia.* Any person desiring to register a cultivar should contact Judy Becker, 432 Undermountain Road, Salsbury, CT 06068 <jbecker@mohawk.net>.

visit
www.gesneriadsociety.org

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COVER

Gesneriad species:
Aeschynanthus humilis
Streptocarpus saundersii
Columnea orientandina
Saintpaulia diplotricha 'Parker'
Kohleria hirsuta
Sinningia speciosa 'Cabo Frio'
(cover images and design by Julie Mavity-Hudson)

President's Message

Carol Ann Bonner <president@gesneriadsociety.org>
Nashville, TN, USA

As I write this in early October*, the first of our autumn rains is beginning to fall in Nashville. The days have been pleasantly mild, the nights a little cooler, but it's the rain that augurs the changing colors of leaves (and the inevitable raking of same). Though Achimenes are still blooming in the greenhouse, I've already cranked up the propane furnace and moved the Episcias to warmer quarters. This weekend I'll patch the last of the leaks in the greenhouse walls and start to seal it up for the season.

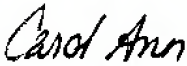
By January when you read this, the bright, busy days of fall will be a hazy memory. By January, I will be grousing about how we haven't seen the sun for twenty days, and how come it's dark when I get up and dark when I get home from work so I wouldn't see the sun anyway, and when is the rain/sleet/snow going to stop.

Then I walk into the greenhouse, and it's warm and moist and alive. No matter what time of year it is, *something* is just awakening from dormancy. Sinningias sprout from the most miserable looking tubers in the unlikeliest months, and there's always some rhizomatous plant deciding that the early wormy-looking thing gets the fertilizer, so there it is, popping up and growing while the weather is grey and drizzly. That kind of refusal to be beaten down by the season is down-right inspiring.

As always, the first journal issue of the year contains registration information on The Gesneriad Society's annual convention, this time to be held in Rochester, New York. If you usually attend convention, you may now skip to the last paragraph of this page. Otherwise, pay attention.

The convention is one of the most valuable benefits our Society provides its members. It is the nexus of distribution of new plant material via plant and seed sales, new information from the lectures, new flower show judges through judging schools, and new program ideas for chapters by way of meetings and casual interaction. Plus, where else can you go and be entirely surrounded by people who are just as excited as you are about a new Chirita/Petrocosmea/Columnea (insert your favorite genus here) collection? And it's fun!

Although I've written before about the travel opportunities convention provides, I'm aware that for various reasons many people can't travel long distances. That is why we try to hold conventions in alternating regions of North America where most of our members live. Eventually, a convention will come near you. Say you live in Alabama – not Alabama the state, but Alabama, New York. Or you live in Long Beach – not Long Beach, California, but Long Beach, Ontario. Those are both close enough to Rochester that you could drive in for a day, attend a lecture or two, see the flower show, pick up a few new plants in the sales room, and be back at home in the evening. Try it! You'll get hooked, and you'll find yourself waiting impatiently for the convention to come back your way.



*For our readers in the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere: please substitute the appropriate months for your seasonal changes. For readers who live in the tropics and subtropics: this is just a reminder of what temperate residents go through to try to replicate the world you live in every day. Enjoy it, if not for yourself, then for us!

From the Editor

Welcome to the first issue of GESNERIADS, the journal of The Gesneriad Society. In this premier issue we would like to re-acquaint you with Gesneriaceae as a whole and show you some of its many different plants. What fascinates me, and I'm sure continues to interest many others as well, is the variety in the Gesneriad Family. There are sizes, shapes, colors and forms to please anyone ... and just when you think you've seen everything, another species is introduced or another hybrid is created that is diffferent from anything else.

I would like to thank Suzie Larouche for the historical review of our society's journal and Julie Mavity-Hudson for her continuing work with providing images for our journal and especially for creating the special cover for this issue. There are many other individuals and institutions, too numerous to list here, to thank for our ever-increasing collection of plant pictures. It is because of these donated slides and images, along with sponsorships of color photographs for publication, that in this issue we are able to include illustrations of over 50 species in different genera representing the variety that exists in our plant family.

Very special thanks go to Larry Skog, John Boggan and Peter Shalit for their extensive contributions to this premier issue. Larry's article on Recent Developments in Research mentions numerous on-going studies in Gesneriaceae that will result in major changes in classification at the genus level in the very near future. Additional articles in upcoming issues of GESNERIADS will provide more information about these changes in plant names.

JK

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Seed Fund

Carolyn Ripps, Seed Fund Species Co-Chair <rippscs@aol.com>
Gussie Farrice, Seed Fund Hybrids Co-Chair <F.Farrice@verizon.net>

Greetings from the new Seed Fund Team. During the past year, there have been a number of meetings to resolve the problem of restructuring the Seed Fund so that it would be less of a burden for members to operate. The Connellys could no longer devote the amount of time and effort required, and no other individual or family was willing to take on the entire responsibility for the Fund. During the Board retreat at Selby Gardens last January, a work group began the process of defining the goals and objectives of the Seed Fund, analyzing the workflow involved in running it, and making recommendations as to how it could be reorganized without diminishing the value to the membership. During the 2005 convention, another series of productive meetings, chaired by Alan LaVergne, culminated in the present arrangement which we introduce in this issue.

The responsibility for receiving donations of seed and cleaning them for distribution will now be handled by Karyn Cichocki (US donors) and Marilyn Allen (non-US donors) as stated in the last issue. The Seed Fund has been divided into two separate lists: one for species orders, managed by Carolyn Ripps; and one for hybrid orders, managed by Gussie Farrice. Our mailing addresses will appear with the respective lists. The complete list of species seed available is listed below. The full list of hybrid seed will appear in the second quarter issue along with updates to the species list. A separate stamped, self-addressed envelope and a separate payment in US funds will need to be sent to the person responsible for filling each type of order. The cost of each seed packet has increased to $2.00 in US funds. Otherwise the same instructions and limitations on the total number of packets (species plus hybrids) ordered by an individual still apply as listed below.

During this period of transition, there may be some slight delays in filling orders, but we anticipate that the turnaround time will decrease with the additional help. We wish to thank Bob and Carol Connelly for their hard work in running the Seed Fund for the past several years and for providing us with so much helpful information as we begin this new job.

There have been suggestions that we provide instructions on how to sow and transplant gesneriad seed, which we hope to provide in the future. In time, we may be able to do viability testing, particularly on the very old seed or on any seed which is reported to have consistently poor germination. Please let us know if a particular packet of seed has failed to germinate, so we can investigate.

We would like to thank the most recent contributors to the Seed Fund for their generosity: Marilyn Allen, Clay Anderson, Marlene Beam, Tsuh Yang Chen, Norma Chenkin, Bob Clark, Arleen Dewell, Jon Dixon, Elizabeth Glazebrook, Charles Hart, Alan and Debra LaVergne, Lynn Makela, Bill Price, Carolyn Ripps, Peter Shalit, and Wallace Wells.

Send orders for species seed from the following list to:

Carolyn Ripps
21 Sprain Road
Hartsdale, NY 10530

Seed Fund – Species

Achimenes (D)
cettoana (B)
erecta (B)
erecta 'Tiny Red' (F,L)
• *grandiflora* 'Robert Dressler' (B)
Aeschynanthus (B)
• *boschianus*
buxifolius 913296
ellipticus 'Coral Flame'
evrardii
fulgens USBRG82-271
humilis USBRG94-214
hosseusii
longicalyx
longiflorus
sp. MSBG87-162
• sp. (like slender *longicalyx*)
• sp. (yellow) (Philippines)
Alloplectus
bolivianus USBRG95-140 (M)
• *hispidus* JLC5625
• *ichthyoderma* JLC5626
• *martinianus* JLC6043
sp. aff. *schultzii* GRF97103
sp. aff. *panamensis* GRF9781 (orange)
• sp. aff. *teuscheri* JLC6119
sp. GRF9521 (salmon calyx)
sp. GRF9556 (green calyx)
sp. GRF9788 (pinkish/yellow above)
sp. GRF97166
sp. GRF98151 (yellow)
sp. USBRG98-030
Alsobia (B)
dianthiflora
Anodiscus
xanthophyllus (M)
xanthophyllus (Ecuador) GRF97109
Besleria
cf. *divaricata* JLC5629
laxiflora GRF9675 (M)
melancholica (MT)
sp. GRF9783 (orange w/yellow base)
sp. GRF97108 (orange)
sp. GRF97141 (orange)
sp. GRF9853 (yellow)
sp. GRF98139 (orange)
• sp. JLC5705
• sp. JLC6113
Briggsia (A,R)
muscicola
Chirita
caliginosa (LM)
flavimaculata USBRG94-085 (R)
involucrata (F,L)
lavandulacea (LM)
micromusa (F,L)
• *pumila* (F,L)
• *pumila* USBRG2000-18 (F,LM)
tamiana USBRG98-080 (F,R,P)
• species (Thailand)
Chrysothemis (F,LM)
friedrichsthaliana
• *pulchella* (Ecuador)
villosa
Codonanthe (B)
carnosa
corniculata
crassifolia
crassifolia 'Cranberry'
digna
digna 'Moonlight'
erubescens
gracilis
paula
Columnea (B)
crassifolia
erythrophaea
glicensteinii
hirta
hirta GRF9493
• *inaequilatera* JLC6072
maculata
nicaraguensis CR92F16
nicaraguensis GRF94105
• *oerstediana*
oxyphylla
schiedeana
Corytoplectus
capitatus (LM)
capitatus G291
cutucuensis (L)
cutucuensis GRF9794
riceanus GRF9654 (M)
Cyrtandra
cupulata (G,H,MT)
Dalbergaria (M)
medicinalis GRF9507
ornata GRF2665
polyantha
sanguinea
sanguinea 'Orange King' GRF9492
Diastema (D,F,P)
vexans
Didissandra
• *frutescens* (H,M)
Drymonia
affinis GRF98109
coccinea GRF9873
doratostyla GRF9674 (B)

ecuadorensis 'Red Elegance' (LM)
macrophylla (M)
mortoniana (L)
pulchra GRF98113
serrulata (B)
serrulata GRF9752
strigosa (B)
strigosa GRF1912
• cf. *ecuadorensis* JLC6185
sp. (*umecta* ined.) (B)

Episcia (H,L,B,F)
• *xantha*

Gesneria (H,F,L)
• *cuneifolia*
• *cuneifolia* WEK96151
• *cuneifolia* WEK96152
• *cuneifolia* WEK96155
• *cuneifolia* WEK96157
• *cuneifolia* WEK96158
• *cuneifolia* 'Esperanza'
• *cuneifolia* 'Quebradillas'
pedunculosa USBRG97-102 (S,T)
• *reticulata*
ventricosa (M)

Gloxinia (D)
gymnostoma (LM)
lindeniana (F,L)
perennis (LM)
perennis 'Insignis' (L)
racemosa (L)
sylvatica (F,L)
sylvatica GRF9943 (Brazil)
sylvatica USBRG96-002 (Bolivia)

Haberlea (A,R)
rhodopensis

Hemiboea (D)
subcapitata (L)

Henckelia (H,P)
• *incana*

Heppiella (D)
ulmifolia GRF98172

Kohleria (D)
hirsuta
spicata (M)

Lysionotus (LM)
pauciflorus var. *pauciflorus*

Monophyllaea (H,LM)
horsfieldii

Monopyle
macrocarpa GRF94123

Moussonia (M)
deppeana
• *elegans*
• *elegans* GRF9407

Napeanthus (H)
costaricensis (F,P)

Negria
• *rhabdothamnoides* (T)

Nematanthus
australis (B)
corticola (B)
fissus GRF9938
strigillosus AC1434 (B)
wettsteinii (B)
sp. 'Santa Teresa' (B)

Ornithoboea
wildeana (LM)

Paliavana (S,T)
prasinata
prasinata GRF732
• *plumerioides* (Cabral)
tenuiflora

Paradrymonia
decurrens (L)
• sp. JLC5731 (F,P)

Pearcea (Parakohleria)
sp. GRF9780 (yellow)

Pentadenia
angustata (B)
byrsina (B,L)
crassicaulis (B)
microsepala GRF1837 (B)
orientandina (LM)
rileyi GRF86243 (LM)
spathulata GRF9503 (LM)
strigosa GRF95154 (B)
zapotalana (B)

Phinaea (D,F,P)
divaricata
multiflora 'Tracery'

Ramonda (A,R)
• *myconi*
myconi —
white
lavender
pink
• clone G

Rhynchoglossum (H,L)
gardneri

Rhytidophyllum (G,H,S,T)
auriculatum
tomentosum
villosulum

Rufodorsia (F,LM)
• *minor*

Saintpaulia (F,R)
• *ionantha*
• *orbicularis*

Sinningia (D)
aggregata (M)
aghensis (T)
allagophylla (MT)
allagophylla GRF9922
allagophylla GRF9929
allagophylla GRF9968
allagophylla (yellow)

- *amambayensis* (L)
  araneosa (F,L)
  brasiliensis (M)
  brasiliensis 'Verde'
  brasiliensis AC1314
  bulbosa (T)
  calcaria MP891 (F,L)
  carangolensis (M)
  cardinalis (F,LM)
  cardinalis (compact) (F,L)
  cardinalis (dark calyx) (LM)
- *cardinalis* (orange)
  cardinalis (pink)
  cardinalis 'Innocent'
- *cardinalis* 'Skydiver' (LM)
  conspicua (F,L)
  cooperi (LM)
  cooperi AC1522 (M)
  curtiflora (T)
  curtiflora GRF9927
  douglasii GRF91188 (LM)
  douglasii GRF9936 (LM)
  douglasii (pink form) (M)
  elatior AC1409 (M)
  elatior GRF9963
- *eumorpha* /Saltao (L)
  eumorpha (lavender) (F,L)
  eumorpha (pink)
  eumorpha (white)
  glazioviana (L)
- *guttata* (LM)
  hatschbachii (L)
  iarae (F,L)
- *incarnata* (S,MT)
  insularis (LM)
  leopoldii (F,L)
  leucotricha (F,L)
  leucotricha cv. 'Max Dekking' (M)
  lineata (LM)
  lineata GRF9920 (LM)
  lineata (highly spotted)
  macropoda (M)
  macrostachya (LM)
  magnifica GRF91121 (pink) (LM)
  magnifica GRF91134 (red)
  mauroana (LM)
  mauroana GRF9964
  micans MP892 (LM)
  nivalis AC1460 (L)
  piresiana (L)
- *pusilla* (F,P)
- *pusilla* 'White Sprite' (F,P)
  reitzii (M)
  reitzii GRF9914 (magenta)
  sceptrum (T)
  sceptrum AC2406 (T)
  sellovii (MT)
  sellovii GRF9919
  sellovii 'Bolivia' USBRG96-003
- *sellovii* 'Purple Rain'
- *speciosa* 'Cabo Frio' (F,L)
  speciosa 'Carangola'
- *speciosa* 'Lavender Queen'
  speciosa AC1652
- *speciosa* AC1503
  sulcata (LM)
  tubiflora (S,MT)
  warmingii (T)
  warmingii GRF9921
- sp. aff. *aggregata* (yellow) (M)
- sp. aff. *reitzii* 'Black Hill' (M)
  sp. aff. *warmingii* from Ilhabela MP631
- sp. "Esmeril" (L)
- sp. "Globulosa"
- sp. "Ibitioca" (LM)
  sp. "Rio das Pedras" MP1094 (F,P)
- sp. "Rio das Pedras" dark (F,P)
- sp. "Waechter" (LM)

Smithiantha (D)
- *canarina* GRF9105 (F,LM)
- *laui* GRF9117 (F,L)
- *multiflora* GRF9121 (F,LM)
- *multiflora* GRF9122 (F,LM)
- *zebrina* GRF9104 (M)

Streptocarpus
  baudertii (F,R)
  buchananii (B)
  candidus (F,R)
  confusus (U)
- *confusus* ssp. *confusus* /Swaziland
  cooksonii (dark purple)
  cooperi (U)
  cyanandrus (F,P)
- *cyaneus* (blue) (R)
- *cyaneus* (blue/long corolla)
- *cyaneus* (lilac)
  daviesii (F,U)
  denticulatus (U)
- *dunnii* (U)
  eylesii (U)
  fanniniae (R)
  fasciatus (R)
  fasciatus /Krokodilpoort, E. Transvaal (R)
  floribundus (R)
  formosus (R)
  formosus /E. Cape, Transkei
  gardenii (F,L)
  goetzei (U)
  grandis (U)
  grandis (blue form)
  haygarthii (F,U)
  haygarthii /Mkambati, Transkei
  holstii (B,L)
  johannis (F,R)

johannis /Komga, E. Cape
johannis /Weza, S. Natal (R)
sp. aff. *johannis* (F,R)
• *kentaniensis* (N. Kei River)
kirkii (F,L)
• *meyeri* /SE Transvaal (R)
meyeri /NE Cape Province
modestus (R)
• *modestus* /Magwa Falls, Transkei (R)
muscosus (L)
nobilis (M)
pallidiflorus (F,LM)
parviflorus (R)
parviflorus (mauve)
• *parviflorus* (white) (R)
parviflorus (white/mauve)
• *parviflorus* ssp. *parviflorus* /Limpopo Province
pentherianus (F,L)
polyanthus (F,L)
polyanthus subsp. *comptonii*
polyanthus subsp. *polyanthus*
polyanthus subsp. *polyanthus* /lg fl
polyanthus subsp. *polyanthus* /Valley of 1000 Hills, Natal
porphyrostachys (U)
primulifolius (F,R)
primulifolius /Valley of 1000 Hills
prolixus (F,U)
pumilus (F,P)
rexii (F,L,R)
rexii (white)
rexii (pale blue/long corolla)
rexii (white/blue mix)
rimicola (F,P)
roseoalbus (F,R)
saundersii (U)
saxorum (B)
thompsonii (B,L)
trabeculatus (U)
• *vandeleurii* (U)
variabilis (F,R)
wendlandii (U)
wilmsii (U)
wilmsii /Long Tom Pass

Titanotrichum
oldhamii (propagules)

Trichantha
ambigua 'El Yunque' WEK96163
citrina (B)
dodsonii (LM)
• *filifera* JLC6500 (B)
purpureovittata (B,L)

Vanhouttea (S,T)
• *brueggeri* (S,T)

Mixed alpine gesneriads
Mixed gesneriads

• Limited quantities available. Packet may contain small amount of seed.

(A)	Alpine or cool greenhouse	(LM)	Low to medium height
(B)	Suitable for hanging basket	(M)	Medium height; 1 to 2 feet
(D)	Has dormant period, forming tubers or rhizomes	(MT)	Medium to tall
		(P)	Petite or miniature; not more than 6 inches tall
(F)	Blooms readily in fluorescent light	(R)	Rosette in form
(G)	Recommended for greenhouses; requires space	(S)	Requires sun to bloom
		(T)	Tall plants; generally over 3 feet
(H)	Requires humidity and warmth	(U)	Unifoliate or single leaf
(L)	Low growing; not more than 12"		

Seed Packets — $2.00 each

Please
- Make checks payable to the The Gesneriad Society in U.S. funds
- To pay by credit card, send your credit card number, expiration date, and signature, and indicate if the card is Mastercard or Visa ($6.00 minimum)
- Provide a self-addressed, stamped envelope (non-U.S. orders may include International Postal Coupons or have the postage added to their credit card bill)
- List alternate choices
- Include your membership number (first number on your mailing label)

Note
- There is a limit of one seed packet of a single variety per order
- There is a limit of 25 seed packets per order
- There is a household limit of 50 seed packets per calendar year

Seed Fund Donations

Effective immediately, please follow these new instructions for mailing seed donations:

Donations mailed from anywhere in the United States should be sent to:

Karyn Cichocki
79 Beaver Run Road
Lafayette, NJ 07848

Donations from outside the U.S.A. (Canada and other international locations) should be sent to:

Marilyn Allen
8 Brackenridge Place
Port Moody, BC, Canada V3H 4G4

Coming Events

March 25-26 — Toronto, Canada — The Toronto Gesneriad Society annual spring Show and sale at Sherway Gardens, Hwy 427 and the Queen Elizabeth Way, Etobicoke. Show entries Friday 13:00 to 18:00; show and sale on Saturday 11:00 to 18:00, Sunday 12:00 to 18:00. Contact Robert Hall (905-649-8173) <rawtid@sympatico.ca>.

April 1 — Connecticut — The Windsor African Violet Society show "A New England Patchwork of Violets" and sale at St. Gabriel's Church, 379 Broad St., Windsor. Saturday 9:00 am to 3:00 pm. Contact Nancy Hayes (860-242-0162) <violetnancy@comcast.net>.

April 22 — Washington — Puget Sound Gesneriad Society and Seattle AV Society joint show and sale at the Center for Urban Horticulture, Seattle. Saturday 12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m. Growers need not be members to enter the show. Contact Show Chair M.J.Tyler (360-779-3101) <tippea@earthlink.net>.

April 22-23 — Illinois — Northern Illinois Gesneriad Society show and plant sale at Geimer's Greenhouses, Old Rt 53, Long Grove. Saturday 10:00 am to 6:00 pm; Sunday 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. Admission free. Contact Susan Bradford (847-740-7801) <asusan.bradford@abbott.com>.

April 29 — Massachusetts — Combined plant societies sale at the University of Massachusetts, Eastern Extension Center, 240 Beaver St., Waltham. Saturday 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Free admission. Wheelchair accessible. Participating will be The Gesneriad Society, Begonia Society, HortResources and Master Gardeners. Contact Dee Stewart (978-897-6822) <dee.stewart@110.net>.

In Memoriam

Helen Freidberg	Waltham, MA
Armyn Spies	Belleville, IL
Benjamin Franklin	San Francisco, CA

From The Gloxinian to Gesneriads

Suzie Larouche, Historian of The Gesneriad Society
<suziolaro@gmail.com> Toronto, Ontario, Canada

This first issue of Gesneriads, the journal of The Gesneriad Society, proudly maintains the tradition of excellence established by The Gloxinian, which was published by the American Gloxinia Society, later to become the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society. The double name change is a lot to absorb, but not so enormous considering how much remains the same.

Really, it all began in 1951 because a thirteen-year-old farm boy in Oklahoma decided to start a group, the American Gloxinia Society, dedicated to the study of gloxinias and the other gesneriads. The Gloxinian was an apt title for the bi-monthly publication of the young society since florist gloxinias were the mainstay of gesneriad growers. Had the popular name been shunned immediately in favor of the proper *Sinningia speciosa*, a very catchy title would have been denied the right to be. For more than fifty years, it provided a link between members and chapters and was a forum for professionals and serious enthusiasts to share their knowledge and experiences.

At first it was a thin brochure printed on cheap paper. The cover sometimes boasted a black-and-white photograph, sometimes a simple line drawing. Although the early years of publication involved articles on all kinds of houseplants, the writing was always serious and reflected the state of knowledge at the time. It is a wonder how many top-notch scientists and hybridizers contributed to this magazine edited by a teenager from the very beginning of the society. They all did their best to enlighten growers about the gesneriad family. We may shudder nowadays at the thought of a Stroxinia (a hybrid between *Streptocarpus* and *Sinningia speciosa*), but the idea appeared to be quite credible in the 1950s; and although it was challenged, it was considered something to be studied and eventually proved or disproved. There lies the very essence of this tremendous collection of writings. From one issue to the next, one can read about gesneriad exploration trips (when they were still the exclusive province of daring botanists), research, discoveries, renaming and hybridizing. In its pages, many a member has found yet another name to change on a plant label as taxonomists honed in on the true nature of a genus or species.

In its capacity as the registering authority for gesneriads, the Society took on the duty to publish registers. At first, they were part of The Gloxinian, just several pages forming the middle section. After a while, exploration and hybridization helping, the registers grew to proportions that warranted separate publishing.

Through the years, the journal has evolved tremendously. Always aimed at propagating knowledge of the gesneriad family, it has proudly claimed on its cover to be "Devoted to the Gesneriaceae Family", "The Magazine for Gesneriad Growers" or "The Journal for Gesneriad Growers". For a while, it even billed itself as "The Gloxinian and Other Gesneriads" in a very ungrammatical attempt to flag its purpose more accurately. The new title, Gesneriads, is short and to the point, just like The Gloxinian, but more scientifically accurate. It took fifty-five years to get there, and they were interesting years indeed.

There were periods of scant resources during which the printing was done with a minimum amount of imagery. Color appeared sporadically on the cover beginning in the late fifties, but black-and-white was the norm inside, with few photographs. One thing, however, has been consistent from the beginning: magazine or journal, the publication has always attracted the most knowledgeable authors to its pages, and reading tables of contents through the many volumes is like reading a who's who of the gesneriad world over the last fifty years.

The style has changed over the years with the various editors. Means and experience have fostered the growth of contents while publishing trends have seen the passage to glossy paper and color inside and out. In the last decade, a thicker journal has become a quarterly and has included more color photographs than was ever thought possible, thanks in great part to members' contributions towards color pictures. The trade-off has been the passage to quarterly from bi-monthly.

Considering that creating this journal has always been a labor of love, it is surprising how few editors have been at the helm over its more than fifty years of existence: the team formed of founder Elvin McDonald and co-editor Peggy Schulz saw it through the first decade and was followed by Elaine Cherry and co-editor Michael Kartuz. The way was open for Florence Messick, Irwin Rosenblum, Sonia Kartuz Cuneo, Renée White, Anne Crowley, and Jeanne Katzenstein, who has been at the helm for the last thirteen years. All of them have worked extremely hard at building a product which is now worthy of the professional publishing world.

I could be tempted here to mention the tireless efforts of this or that editor, but it would only be unfair to the others who also worked for no compensation but the satisfaction of communicating their love of gesneriads. There is no saying who was more dedicated or tireless or selfless. All of them have created the sum of what is now emerging under a new name.

This name change, for our journal as well as for our society, is not a first. In 1966, the American Gloxinia Society became the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society. Now, for all the reasons that have been explained before and elsewhere, we are graduating to our new titles. Designations notwithstanding, our journal will still endeavor to communicate state-of-the-art knowledge of gesneriads in an ever more-attractive format. THE GLOXINIAN is not dead; it has only moved on to a truer identity. Long live GESNERIADS!

Call for Financial Volunteers

Many members have expertise that could benefit The Gesneriad Society. We are currently in need of a Finance Committee Chair and a Treasurer. If you may be interested in either of these positions, please contact the current Chair of the Nominating Committee, Bob Clark, <membership@gesneriadsociety.org> for more information.

What is a Gesneriad?

Compiled by John Boggan and Peter Shalit

What is a Gesneriad?

Gesneriads are, first and foremost, flowering plants. But gesneriads are members of a much larger group of flowering plants whose petals are fused into a tube. Examples of such plants are members of the families Solanaceae (tomato family) and Convolvulaceae (morning-glory family). The closest relatives of Gesneriaceae within this group are the families of the group known as Lamiales, among which are Calceolariaceae, Bignoniaceae, Acanthaceae, Scrophulariaceae (snapdragon and foxglove family), Lamiaceae (mint family), Verbenaceae, Martyniaceae, Pedaliaceae (sesame family), and Lentibulariaceae (bladderworts & butterworts). Most members of the Lamiales share with gesneriads the characteristic of zygomorphic flowers (exhibiting mirror-image symmetry), but differ in various other ways. Most of these families are characterized by particular specializations that gesneriads lack, and gesneriads have several specializations of their own. Gesneriaceae is now thought to be one of the oldest families within this group.

Family Characteristics

There are approximately 3,300 known species of gesneriads worldwide, found in all continents except Antarctica. Gesneriads are tropical to subtropical (rarely temperate or alpine) herbs, lianas (vines), shrubs, and rarely small trees. They can be terrestrial, epiphytic (growing on trees), or epipetric (growing on rocks). Their leaves are often hairy and usually opposite, but in some species are alternate or arranged spirally in a tight rosette. The flowers are usually zygomorphic and are found in an enormous range of colors and patterns, but they are nearly always showy. The seeds are always tiny and numerous.

Kinds of Gesneriads

There are various ways of dividing up the gesneriad family. Botanists refer to "Old World" gesneriads, which are found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania, and to "New World" gesneriads, which are native to the Americas. Horticulturists often refer to gesneriads by the various habits of growth to be found in this large family. For example, gesneriads have been divided into the kinds with tubers, those with rhizomes, and those with only fibrous roots. Of course, all gesneriads have fibrous roots; and both rhizomes and tubers are actually modified stems, rather than roots. Still, the tuberous/rhizomatous/fibrous division is horticulturally useful. One other group of cultivated gesneriads is listed below: those which are hardy, or semi-hardy, in freezing temperatures. Botanists go much further in classifying gesneriads by taxonomically significant characters such as chromosome numbers, types of nectaries, numbers of stamens, how flowers are arranged on the stems, and other characteristics which have little effect on their desirability as house plants.

Taxonomic Divisions

The family Gesneriaceae is divided geographically and taxonomically into two major groups. Gesneriads of the Old World, found in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia and most of the major islands of the Pacific, are classified

in subfamily Cyrtandroideae. Gesneriads of the New World, found in Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, are classified in subfamily Gesnerioideae. (A third group from southeastern Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island, and the southern tip of South America has been classified as subfamily Coronantheroideae but appears to be most closely related to the New World subfamily Gesnerioideae.) These two major geographic divisions correlate well with major morphological differences. For example, Old World gesneriads have cotyledons that develop unequally (in some cases dramatically so), and New World gesneriads have unusual pigments. Recent molecular studies show that the New World and Old World subfamilies reflect an ancient evolutionary split in the family. Additional characters are used to separate each subfamily into taxonomic divisions called "tribes". A few odd genera, like *Sanango* and *Titanotrichum*, don't have any close relatives and don't seem to fit well into any tribe, or even subfamily, though recent research indicates that *Titanotrichum*, though native to Asia, belongs in the New World subfamily Gesnerioideae.

Horticultural Classifications

All gesneriads have fibrous roots but several groups (almost entirely in the New World) have modified stems, above ground or underground, that act as storage organs. This has led to a horticultural classification of gesneriads into "tuberous", "scaly rhizomatous", and "fibrous-rooted", this last category really meaning those that lack any such storage organs. Since most gesneriads are considered tropical plants, horticulturists also distinguish "alpine" or "hardy" gesneriads from the rest of the family, regardless of underground storage structure.

Gesneriads with Tubers

Anyone who has grown a *Sinningia speciosa* (florist gloxinia) is familiar with the large tuber by which horticulturists and botanists recognize this genus. The tuber is actually the base of the stem, swollen and modified in order to store food. It remains alive during periods of the year unfavorable for growth in the wild. Under cultivation, Sinningias respond to the general culture for gesneriads and, after flowering, generally become dormant for a few weeks or months until new growth starts. Tubers may be stored in their original pots, or in vermiculite, away from the light at a temperature of about 55° to 60°F. They should be watered infrequently so that the tubers do not dry out completely. Often, by cutting back the old growth after flowering, new shoots will appear and continue to grow if the plant is watered and fertilized. Available tuberous gesneriads are *Chrysothemis, Nautilocalyx* and *Sinningia*, all of which are new-world genera. Most species of the genus *Sinningia*, in particular, form large tubers and can often be treated as caudiciform succulents. Most tuberous gesneriads are adapted to marginal or difficult habitats, generally require a well-drained mix, are fairly tolerant of both underpotting and drying out (which makes them good for beginners), and often have a dormant period.

Gesneriads with Scaly Rhizomes

Achimenes are the best known of the gesneriads producing scaly rhizomes. The rhizomes grow underground at the base of the stem, or occasionally in the leaf axils on some species. Rhizomes remain alive during the dry season in the wild and serve as a means of propagation under cultivation. Gesneriads that produce scaly rhizomes are usually terrestrial plants

growing in humus on steep slopes and cliffs or in crevices of rocks. Their requirements for soil and moisture are like those of other gesneriads but they withstand wider extremes of temperature and light. Most require a period of dormancy which is brought on by short days, and especially by drying of the soil. Plants may be left in their pots when they become dormant, and stored in a cool place, about 45°F. They should be repotted and brought into warmth, humidity and light in early spring. Some (for example Achimenes and Smithianthas) require this dormacy period and have one growth/bloom cycle per year. Others, like Kohlerias, will continue to grow and bloom year round under the right conditions. With the exception of *Titanotrichum*, all scaly rhizomatous gesneriads are native to the New World. Several Old World genera, including *Lysionotos, Hemiboea*, *Anna* and *Raphiocarpus*, make smooth creeping rhizomes or runners, different from the scaly rhizomes found in New World genera.

Gesneriads in cultivation with scaly rhizomes include:

Achimenes
Diastema
Eucodonia
Gloxinia
Heppiella
Koellikeria
Kohleria
Monopyle
Niphaea
Pearcea
Phinaea
Smithiantha
Titanotrichum

Intergeneric gesneriads (hybrids between two genera) with scaly rhizomes better known in cultivation include:

×*Achicodonia*
×*Achimenantha*
×*Glokohleria*
×*Gloxinantha*
×*Heppimenes*
×*Koellikohleria*
×*Niphimenes*
×*Phinastema*
×*Smithicodonia*

Gesneriads with Fibrous Roots Only

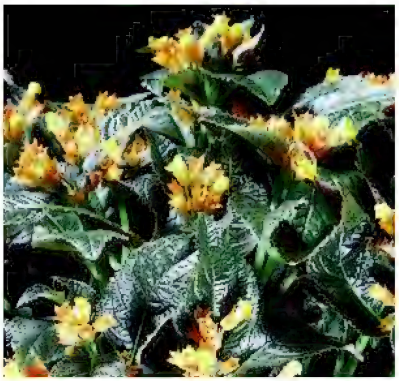
Lacking either tubers or rhizomes, by far the greatest number of gesneriads are propagated by seed, or cuttings. They may be annuals, or herbaceous or woody perennials. Most familiar is the African violet (*Saintpaulia*), usually grown from leaf cuttings. All can be raised from seed, and their culture is similar to other gesneriads. Growth habit varies from rosette, such as some Chiritas and most Saintpaulias, to the vining (or shrubby) Columneas, Aeschynanthus, or Episcias, and to woody plants like Cyrtandras.

Fibrous-rooted gesneriads (not forming tubers or scaly rhizomes) better known in cultivation include:

Aeschynanthus
Alloplectus
Alsobia
Chirita
Chiritopsis
Cobananthus
Codonanthe
Columnea
Corytoplectus
Cremosperma
Dalbergaria (=*Columnea*)
Drymonia
Episcia
Gasteranthus
Gesneria
Mitraria
Moussonia
Napeanthus
Nematanthus
Neomortonia
Paliavana
Paradrymonia
Pentadenia (=*Columnea*)
Petrocosmea
Rhytidophyllum
Rufodorsia
Saintpaulia
Sarmienta
Streptocarpus
Trichantha (=*Columnea*)
×*Codonatanthus*
×*Rhytidoneria*

Tuberous Gesneriads

Sinningia speciosa



Chrysothemis pulchella

Nautilocalyx lynchii

Rhizomatous Gesneriads

Achimenes grandiflora

Kohleria spicata

Smithiantha cinnabarina

Hardy Gesneriads

Unlike their tropical counterparts, a few genera of alpine gesneriads from the mountains of Europe and Asia are semi-hardy in below-freezing temperatures, or may be grown in pots in an alpine house (very cool greenhouse). They usually form tight rosettes of more or less hairy leaves, with tough woody roots. Under natural conditions they thrive in rock crevices where underground moisture is available during the growing season, and a covering of snow protects them during their winter dormancy. Since plants can seldom be purchased, they are usually grown from seed and require very cool temperatures, quick drainage in coarse gritty soil, and ample moisture. When their special requirements are met the dainty, violet-like white, pink, or lavender blossoms appear in spring or early summer.

The alpine gesneriads are *Ramonda, Haberlea* and *Jancaea*. Other semi-hardy gesneriads include *Briggsia, Conandron, Corallodiscus* and *Opithandra*, and the intergenerics ×*Brigandra,* ×*Jancaemonda*, and ×*Ramberlea.*

Above: *Ramonda myconi*
Top right: *Haberlea rhodopensis*
Bottom: *Jancaea heldreichii*

The genera *Asteranthera, Mitraria*, and *Sarmienta* come from cool cloud forests in southern Chile and Argentina and while they are fairly hardy, they do not take a hard freeze. They do well outdoors in the Cascadia region, the northern Pacific Coast of North America (Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska panhandle).

Another group of gesneriads includes several subtropical genera with some species that can be surprisingly hardy. Most of these genera have underground rhizomes or tubers that allow them to survive winters colder than they would ever experience in their native habitats. These include *Hemiboea, Lysionotus, Raphiocarpus, Gloxinia, Achimenes, Sinningia,* and *Titanotrichum*.

Gesneriad Genera

(genera in bold are more commonly known and/or grown)

Acanthonema
Achimenes
Aeschynanthus
Agalmyla
Allocheilos
Alloplectus
Allostigma
Alsobia
Amalophyllon
Ancyclostemon
Anetanthus
Anna
Anodiscus
Asteranthera

Beccarinda
Bellonia
Besleria
Boea
Boeica
Bournea
Briggsia
Briggsiopsis
Bucinellina (=*Columnea*)

Calcareoboea
Capanea
Cathayanthe
Championia
Chirita
Chiritopsis
Chrysothemis
Cobananthus
Codonanthe
Codonanthopsis
Colpogyne
Columnea
Conandron
Corallodiscus
Coronanthera
Corytoplectus
Crantzia
Cremersia
Cremosperma
Cremospermopsis
Cubitanthus
Cyrtandra
Cyrtandropsis

Dalbergaria (=*Columnea*)
Dayaoshania
Deinocheilos
Deinostigma
Depanthus
Diastema
Didissandra
Didymocarpus
Didymostigma
Dolicholoma
Drymonia

Emarhendia
Episcia
Epithema
Eucodonia

Fieldia

Gasteranthus
Gesneria
Glossoloma
Gloxinella
Gloxinia
Gloxiniopsis
Goyazia
Gyrocheilos
Gyrogyne

Haberlea
Hemiboea
Hemiboeopsis
Henckelia
Heppiella
Hexatheca
Hovanella

Isometrum

Jancaea

Kaisupeea
Koellikeria
Kohleria

Lagarosolen
Lampadaria
Lembocarpus
Leptoboea
Linnaeopsis
Loxonia
Loxostigma
Lysionotus

Mandirola
Metabriggsia
Metapetrocosmea
Micraeschynanthus
Mitraria
Monophyllaea
Monopyle
Moussonia

Napeanthus
Nautilocalyx
Negria
Nematanthus
Neomortonia
Niphaea
Nodonema
Nomopyle

Oerstedina
Opithandra
Orchadocarpa
Oreocharis
Ornithoboea

Paliavana
Paraboea
Paradrymonia
Parakohleria (=*Pearcea*)
Paralagarosolen
Pearcea
Peltanthera
Pentadenia (=*Columnea*)
Petrocodon
Petrocosmea
Pheidonocarpa
Phinaea
Phylloboea
Platystemma
Primulina
Pseudochirita

Ramonda
Raphiocarpus
Reldia
Resia
Rhabdothamnopsis
Rhabdothamnus
Rhoogeton
Rhynchoglossum
Rhynchotechum
Rhytidophyllum
Ridleyandra
Rufodorsia

Saintpaulia
Sanango
Sarmienta
Schizoboea
Seemannia
Senyumia
Sepikaea
Sinningia
Smithiantha
Solenophora
Spelaeanthus
Sphaerorrhiza
Stauranthera
Streptocarpus

Tengia
Tetraphyllum
Thamnocharis
Titanotrichum
Trachystigma
Tremacron
Trichantha (=*Columnea*)
Trisepalum
Tylopsacas

Vanhouttea

Wentsaiboea
Whytockia

Species of New World Fibrous-Rooted Gesneriads

Episcia cupreata

Columnea raymondii

Nematanthus wettsteinii

Codonanthe serrulata

Gesneria pedicellaris

Corytoplectus cutucuensis

Species of Old World Fibrous-Rooted Gesneriads

Saintpaulia velutina

Streptocarpus formosus

Chirita sinensis

Petrocosmea parryorum

Boea hemsleyana

Aeschynanthus humilis

Welcome to Rochester, New York – The Flower City

Irwin Wagman, President
Gesneriad-Dicts of Western New York

The Gesneriad-Dicts of Western New York are delighted to host the 50th Convention of our great Society. From the moment you arrive at our modern airport, you will realize that the distances between features are short and traffic congestion just doesn't exist. You walk quickly from your plane to the baggage area, and the complimentary airport shuttle ride to the Rochester Hyatt Regency is short.

The hotel is located in the heart of our fair city. Nightlife is within walking distance. The local events will be published on our web site **<www.gwny.org>** as soon as the July calendar of events is finalized. There you will also find descriptions of the tours and speakers and links that will give you more information.

Our goal is to provide a warm welcome and great hospitality. Members of the Parks Department will guide our Thursday visit to Highland Park and the Lamberton Conservatory. The George Eastman House includes the International Photography Museum, his magnificent mansion, and his beautiful gardens. Our local docents will guide you on tours through this world-famous facility. Naturally, our presentations will include an expert from the Eastman Kodak Company to tell you about the science of color.

The convention will close on Saturday with a visit back to the roots of our area at the Genesee Country Museum. After a short ride from the hotel, you will enter the Nineteenth Century and see more magnificent gardens and authentic pioneer structures. You will then have an opportunity to try our famous Genesee Brewery beer and enjoy a great barbeque.

We look forward to your visit.

Attire for the 50th Convention

Conventions are a great time to see dear old friends, meet new people who will soon become dear old friends, learn stuff, relax, and, in general, HAVE FUN! Convention dress code is very informal. However, this is our 50th Convention, and we were reminded by Peter Shalit that in the beginning everyone "dressed to the nines" for convention, particularly at banquets. So this year, our 50th Convention, you are invited to dress accordingly for the Friday Awards Banquet. This is strictly optional. Just come … and HAVE FUN!

50th Annual Gesneriad Society Convention

Tuesday, July 4th, to Sunday, July 9th, 2006

Convention Registration Form

Mail to Convention Registrar: **Bob Clark**
1122 E. Pike St., PMB 637, Seattle, WA 98122-3916

Email inquiries to **<conventionregistration@gmail.com>**
or register online at **<www.gesneriadsociety.org>**

Please print:

Name(s) _____

Name(s) to be printed on badge(s) _____

Address _____ City _____

State/Prov _____ Country _____ Zip/Post Code _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Membership # (top line of current mailing label) _____

Category: ☐ Individual ☐ Family ☐ Sustaining ☐ Research ☐ Life

☐ Attending my first Gesneriad Society Convention

☐ Officer/Director (specify) _____

☐ Chairperson/Staff (specify) _____

☐ Convention Chairperson (specify) _____

☐ Chapter Affiliation _____

☐ Chapter President _____

☐ Commercial Affiliation (nursery/greenhouse name) _____

☐ Arriving on or before July 4th? Date of Arrival _____

☐ Might have entries in Flower Show (data helpful for saving time during entries process)

☐ Special Diet needs (specify) _____

_____

All registrations must be postmarked by June 1, 2006. After that date registrations will be accepted on a space-available basis and will be charged a late fee of $25. Registrations postmarked by April 15, 2006, will entitle registrant to early admission to the plant sale on Thursday, July 6, 2006. Registration fee includes registration packet and lectures except the Judges Training School for which there is a separate registration.

Make checks or money orders payable, in US$, on a US bank to: **The Gesneriad Society**

Or, charge my ☐ VISA, or ☐ MasterCard # _____

Exp Date _____ Signature _____ Amount $ _____

Event	No.	Cost $US	Total
Individual Registration (includes packet)	____	@ $45.00 =	$_____
Guest or Family: spouse/children (incl. packet)	____	$15.00 =	$_____
or Guest or Family: spouse/children (badge only)	____	$5.00 =	$_____
Wednesday, July 5, Breakfast	____	@ $16.00 =	$_____
___ French Toast ___ Scrambled Eggs			
Wednesday, July 5, Ontario Buffet Dinner	____	@ $28.00 =	$_____
Thursday, July 6, July 6, Trip to Highland Park, Conservatory, Eastman House/Gardens and box lunch	____	@ $32.00 =	$_____
___ Turkey Sandwich ___ Tuna Sandwich ___ Roast Beef Sandwich ___ Veggie Sandwich			
Friday, July 7, Judges Continental Breakfast (only for judges, clerks, and show personnel)	____	@ $14.00 =	$_____
Friday, July 7, Membership Luncheon	____	@ $20.00 =	$_____
___ Chicken Caesar Salad ___ Croissant Club Sandwich ___ Grilled Vegetable Sandwich			
Friday, July 7, Flower Show Awards Banquet	____	@ $37.00 =	$_____
___ NY Strip Steak ___ Grilled Salmon ___ Vegetable Wellington			
Saturday, July 8, Luncheon	____	@ $22.00 =	$_____
___ Asian Chicken Salad ___ NY Sirloin Wrap Sandwich ___ Sunburst Salad			
Saturday, July 8, Genesee Country Museum, Gardens and Barbeque Dinner with Beer and Wine	____	@ $43.00 =	$_____
Late Charge (if postmarked after June 1, 2006)	____	@ $25.00 =	$_____
Total Amount Enclosed			**$** _____

Be sure to register by April 15th for early admittance to plant sales! Early admission will be by registration number.

Will you volunteer a few hours of your time to help with staffing during convention?

Host at Registration Table: _____ (day) _____ (time/s)

Assist at Plant Sales: _____ (day) _____ (time/s)

Host at Flower Show: _____ (day) _____ (time/s)

Distribute Table Favors and Take Meal Tickets: _____ (day) _____ (time/s)

Convention Chairpersons

Convention	Paul Susi <captaur@optonline.net> (518-789-3112) 10 Briarwood Lane, Millerton, NY 12546-4747
Awards	Jo Anne Martinez
Development Fund	Paul Susi
Shows & Judging	Ben Paternoster
Convention Registrar	Bob Clark <conventionregistration@gmail.com>
Local Convention Co-Chairs	Fay Wagman <fayw@aol.com> (585-381-6384) Barbara Festenstein <barbfestenstein@rochester.rr.com>
Convention Hotel Liaison	Fay Wagman
Artwork & Pamphlet	Fay Wagman & Jeanne Katzenstein
Convention Packet	Fran Valerio
Hospitality & Volunteers	Barbara Festenstein & Mary Ryan
Plant Sales	Joe & Sylvia Svitak
Publicity	Fay Wagman
Speakers	Peter Shalit
Special Events/Transportation	Irwin & Fay Wagman
Table Favors	Barbara Festenstein
Treasurer	Irwin Wagman
Flower Show Co-Chairs	Doris Brownlie <jtbrownlie@idirect.com> (905-270-6776) Beverley Williams <foxtalks@eol.ca> (905-275-5408)
Artistic & Show Schedule	Beverley Williams & Karyn Cichocki
Artistic Reservations	Barbara Festenstein (585-461-1673) <barbfestenstein@rochester.rr.com>
Classification & Plant Inspection	Arleen Dewell and Bill Price
Educational & Commercial	Olive Ma Robinson <violetsfun@aol.com> (585-374-8592 noon to 5pm EST)
Entries	Alan Lane & Carolyn Conlin-Lane
Judges & Clerks	Bob Clark
Placement	Linda Neumann
Plant Maintenance	Laura Buckner
Staging	Jeanne Katzenstein

2006 Convention Program

"Golden Reflections" in Rochester, New York

Tuesday, July 4

1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Board of Directors Meeting
5:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.	Convention Registration and Information (Flower Show pre-entry forms accepted)

Wednesday, July 5

7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m	Convention Registration and Information (Flower Show pre-entry forms accepted)
7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Convention Opening Breakfast and Welcome by Convention Committee and Gesneriad Society President
8:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	Judges Training, Session 1 (pre-registration and Gesneriad Society membership required) Novice / Intermediate and Advanced / Judges Workshop
11:15 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.	Internet Communications/Gesneriphiles Meeting
11:45 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	Newsletter Editors Meeting
12:30 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.	Judges Training, Session 2, All Levels
2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.	Judges Interest Group Meeting
3:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Convention Registration and Information (Flower Show pre-entry forms accepted)
3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Chapter Presidents Meeting with Society President and C&A Chair (open to chapter/affiliate presidents or delegates)
4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Judges Test
4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Future Conventions Meeting (all welcome)
5:45 p.m. - 6:45 p.m.	Host Chapter Reception
6:45 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Buffet Dinner honoring Chapters and Members-at-large
8:15 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Gesneriad Hybridizers Association Meeting (open to all) Program: Episcia Hybridizing

Thursday, July 6

7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Convention Registration and Information (final submission of Flower Show pre-entry forms)
8:45 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Board buses for tour (depart at 9:00 a.m. promptly)
9:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.	Trip to Highland Park, Eastman House and Gardens; lunch included
3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Convention Registration and Information
3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Auction donations accepted
3:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Flower Show Entries
9:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.	Early Entry Plant Sales – entry by registration number, for those who registered by April 15, 2006
9:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.	Plant Sales

Friday, July 7

6:00 a.m. - 6:15 a.m.	Flower Show late entries (with permission of Show Chair)
6:30 a.m. - 7:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast for judges, clerks and show personnel
7:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Flower Show Judging
9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	Convention Registration and Information
9:00 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.	Plant, Seed, Promo and Publications sales; Auction viewing
10:45 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Lecture #1: "What is Color? – An Introduction to Color Imaging and Human Color Vision" by Ed Georgiani (Adjunct Professor, Rochester Institute of Technology)
12:15 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.	Annual Membership Meeting and Luncheon, President Carol Ann Bonner presiding; Awards of Appreciation; Election of Directors
2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Plant Sales open; Auction viewing
3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Flower Show open
3:30 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.	Lecture #2: "*Cyrtandra*" by John R. Clark (Washington State University)
5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Photographers only in Flower Show Room
5:00 p.m. - 6:15 p.m.	Board of Directors Meeting
6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.	Cocktail Hour
7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.	Flower Show Awards Banquet (Awards Chair: Jo Anne Martinez)
9:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.	Flower Show and Plant Sales open; Auction viewing

Saturday, July 8

7:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.	Flower Show Judges Critique (for judges and clerks who participated in the 2006 Flower Show)
8:15 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.	Lecture #3: "Design Made Fun" by Olive Ma Robinson (The Violet Barn, Naples, New York)
9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Convention Registration and Information
9:00 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.	Auction Viewing
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Flower Show and Plant Sales open; Seed, Promo and Publications Sales open
9:45 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	Lecture #4: "*Nematanthus*" by Mauro Peixoto (São Paulo, Brazil)
11:45 a.m.	Silent Auction Closes
12:30 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.	Luncheon honoring Commercial Growers; Live Auction (Development Chair: Paul Susi)
2:15 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Final Plant Sales
2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.	Auction Settlement (live and silent)
3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.	Flower Show and Plant Sales breakdown
4:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Board buses for tour (depart promptly at 5:00 p.m.)
5:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Trip to Genesee Country Village and Gardens and barbeque dinner

Sunday, July 9

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Board of Directors Meeting

The Gesneriad Society Convention Show Schedule

"GOLDEN REFLECTIONS"

July 7 and 8, 2006

Entries will be accepted on Thursday, July 6, from 3:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Late entries may be received on Friday morning, from 6:00 a.m. to 6:15 a.m. only by prior arrangement and with the written permission of the Flower Show Chairperson.

Division I — HORTICULTURE

Saintpaulia permitted only in Classes 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 40, 44, 46, and 47. Exhibitors of *Saintpaulia* hybrids are required to respect size limitations as defined by the hybridizer, which may be checked in the AVSA's Master Variety List.

SECTION A — New World Gesneriads in Flower – Tuberous

- Class 1 *Sinningia speciosa* species or hybrids (upright or pendent flowers)
- Class 2 Other *Sinningia* species with rosette growth pattern
- Class 3 Other *Sinningia* species with upright growth pattern
- Class 4 Other *Sinningia* hybrids with rosette growth pattern
- Class 5 Other *Sinningia* hybrids with upright growth pattern
- Class 6 Other *Sinningia* species or hybrids (largest leaf less than 1" long)
- Class 7 Other tuberous gesneriads

SECTION B — New World Gesneriads in Flower – Rhizomatous

- Class 8 *Achimenes*
- Class 9 *Gloxinia*
- Class 10 *Kohleria*
- Class 11 *Smithiantha*
- Class 12 Other rhizomatous gesneriads less than 5" in all dimensions
- Class 13 Other rhizomatous gesneriads

SECTION C — New World Gesneriads in Flower – Fibrous-Rooted

- Class 14 *Codonanthe, ×Codonatanthus*
- Class 15 *Columnea, (Dalbergaria, Pentadenia, Trichantha)* and their hybrids
- Class 16 *Episcia, Alsobia*
- Class 17 *Gesneria*
- Class 18 *Nematanthus*
- Class 19 Other fibrous-rooted gesneriads

SECTION D — Old World Gesneriads in Flower

- Class 20 *Aeschynanthus*
- Class 21 *Chirita* species
- Class 22 *Chirita* hybrids
- Class 23 *Petrocosmea*
- Class 24 *Saintpaulia* species
- Class 25 *Saintpaulia* hybrids or cultivars classified as miniatures (max of 6" diam.) (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 26 *Saintpaulia* hybrids or cultivars classified as semiminiatures (max of 8" diam.) (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 27 *Saintpaulia* hybrids or cultivars classified as standards (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 28 *Saintpaulia* trailer (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 29 *Streptocarpus*, subgenus *Streptocarpella*
- Class 30 *Streptocarpus*, subgenus *Streptocarpus*, species
- Class 31 *Streptocarpus*, subgenus *Streptocarpus*, hybrids
- Class 32 Other Old World gesneriads

SECTION E — Gesneriads Grown for Ornamental Qualities Other Than Flowers
Decorative fruit and calyces are permitted, but no flowers or buds showing color. A plant should have some special quality of color, texture or growth habit to be entered in this section.

- Class 33 *Chirita*
- Class 34 *Episcia*
- Class 35 *Episcia* with pink-and-white leaf variegation
- Class 36 *Petrocosmea*
- Class 37 Other gesneriads with green-and-white leaf variegation
- Class 38 Other gesneriad species
- Class 39 Other gesneriad hybrids

SECTION F — New Gesneriads
This section is for introductions made within the last two years, but not previously entered in a Gesneriad Society Convention show. Exhibitor must provide a white card, not to exceed 8-1/2" × 11", giving educational information such as name of hybridizer, collector, place of origin, special cultural requirements.

Class 40 Species in flower
Class 41 Species not in flower
Class 42 Hybrids or named cultivars in flower
Class 43 Hybrids or named cultivars not in flower

SECTION G — Lesser-Known Gesneriads Seldom Grown or Seen in Shows
Exhibitor must provide a white card, not to exceed 8-1/2" × 11", giving educational information such as habitat, source, special cultural requirements.

Class 44 In flower
Class 45 Not in flower

SECTION H — Collections of Gesneriads
A grouping of 3 to 5 different plants in flower or grown for ornamental qualities, or in combination (*Saintpaulia* must be in flower). Exhibitor is encouraged to stage the plants as a unit in both classes and reflect variety in Class 46 since these are considerations in judging this section. Exhibitor must provide a card, not to exceed 8-1/2" × 11", with identification of plants. In Class 47, exhibitor must provide educational information on the card.

Class 46 Plants of a single genus, either species, cultivars or hybrids
Class 47 Kinship group – interspecific or intergeneric hybrid/hybrids with one or more parents

SECTION I — Trained or Sculptured Gesneriads
An educational 3" × 5" white card stating what training the exhibit received and how the exhibit is to be viewed (all sides or from the front) is suggested.

Class 48 Bonsai, topiary, espaliered, or other style

SECTION J — Gesneriads Grown by a Novice
A Novice is anyone who has never won a blue ribbon in a gesneriad flower show. An exhibitor wishing Novice status may not enter other Horticulture classes with the exception of Classes 24 through 28.

Class 49 Gesneriads in flower
Class 50 Gesneriads grown for ornamental qualities other than flowers (no flowers or buds showing color allowed)

Division II — ARTISTIC

Gesneriads must predominate. No artificial plant material allowed. Other live and dried material permitted. Accessories are optional unless specifically required. Plant material used is to be identified and supplementary titles or descriptions listed on an accompanying 3" × 5" white card. Saintpaulias are permitted in **all classes**. Table coverings and niches will be neutral in color; exhibitors may provide additional background. Niche sides may only be half the depth size, but the design may use the full depth indicated. There is a limit of 4 entries in each class in Sections K, L and M, with the exception of Challenge Class 55, which has a limit of 6 entries. Reservation requests must be sent to Barbara Festenstein, 109 Winslow Ave., Rochester, NY 14620-3409, or BarbFestenstein@rochester.rr.com, or phone 585-461-1673. The deadline for making reservations is June 15, 2006. ***Artistic arrangers must leave the showroom at the latest by 8:00 p.m.***

SECTION K – Arrangement of Fresh Cut and/or Growing Gesneriad Material

Class 51 "Flying High" – Hot air ballooning, columbines, ranches, sky. Show us your Rocky Mountain Hi with a kinetic design. (1986, *Gesneriads a Mile Hi*, Denver, CO) Niche size: 23"H × 18"W × 15"D
Class 52 "Allan Gardens" – downtown city of Toronto greenhouses sporting many gesneriads. (1994, *Ges' Between Friends*, Toronto, Ontario) Niche size: 20"H × 15"W × 15"D
Class 53 "Walking After Midnight" (Patsy Cline 1961) – your interpretation of this soulful tune. (1999, *Topping the Charts*, Nashville, TN) Niche size: 12"H × 8"W × 8"D
Class 54 "Boogie Woogie" – a predominately black & white arrangement reminiscent of the piano keyboard. (2001, *Celebrate AGGS Fabulous 50 in Kansas City*, Kansas, MO) Niche size: 7"H × 5"W × 5"D

SECTION L – Arrangement of Fresh Cut Gesneriad Material

Class 55 CHALLENGE CLASS – the class title will be announced at entry time and all materials, except mechanics, will be provided. Niche size: 7"H × 5"W × 5"D
Class 56 "Whaling Days" – Long Island was a hot spot for the Whaling trade. Your interpretation in an underwater arrangement, not to exceed 12" in any dimension. (1974, Hempstead, LI)

Class 57 "Treasure Island" – is in the middle of San Francisco Bay – incorporate material that could be washed up on the shore. (1984, *Golden Gateway-Gesneriads West*, San Mateo, CA) Niche size: 12"H × 8"W × 8"D

Class 58 "Tropical Island Beauty" – featuring water as part of your arrangement. (1982, *Tropical Treasures*, Sarasota, FL) Niche size: 15"H × 10"W × 10"D

Class 59 "Pacific Fauna" – your interpretation for this **foliage only** arrangement (1980, *Pacific Overtures*, Seattle, WA) Niche size: 18"H × 15"W × 12"D

SECTION M – Arrangement of Growing Gesneriad Material

Class 60 "Treasures from Trash" – an arrangement using discarded object(s) as an accessory(ies) or container(s). (1979, *Gesneriads are Treasures*, Danvers, MA) Niche size: 15"H × 10"W × 10"D

Class 61 "Ghost Town" – dried plant material required! (1975, *Westward Ho*, Tucson, AZ) Niche size: 12"H × 8"W × 8"D

Class 62 "Play Ball" – when it comes to outstanding ball clubs, Chicago can't be beat. The Bulls, Bears, Cubs and White Sox are just a few of their sport teams. Your interpretation of the excitement they bring when they play! (1998, *Chicago – Your Kind of Town*, Chicago, IL) Niche size: 10"H × 8"W × 8"D

SECTION N — Planting of Growing Material

Class 63 Terrarium, straight-sided, not to exceed 30" in any direction

Class 64 Terrarium, curved, not to exceed 24" in any direction

Class 65 Tray landscape, not to exceed 30" in any direction

Class 66 Natural Garden – planted on rock or wood, not to exceed 30" in any direction

SECTION O — Artistic Entry by a Novice

A Novice is anyone who has never won a blue ribbon in the artistic division of a gesneriad show. Exhibitors wishing Novice status for the Artistic Division may not enter other Division II classes.

Class 67 Artistic entry suitable for any of the classes in Sections K, L, M, or N. Exhibitor must identify, on a 3" × 5" white card, the name of the class chosen and the plant material used.

Division III — THE ARTS

All entries must feature gesneriads in some form and have been made by the exhibitor. Limit, one entry per exhibitor per class, and not previously exhibited in any Gesneriad Society Convention Show.

SECTION P — Photography — The subject must be identified on the entry card. Prints should not exceed 8" × 10"; mats should not exceed 11" × 14". Exhibitors must provide an easel for prints 5" × 7" or over. Slides must be mounted for projection in a standard carousel projector.

Class 68 Color transparency

Class 69 Color print

Class 70 Monochrome print

SECTION Q — Crafts Representing Gesneriads

Class 71 Painting or drawing (easel must be provided by exhibitor)

Class 72 Needlework or textile (exhibitor must provide a 3" × 5" white card giving the source of the design)

Class 73 Other crafts

Division IV — COMMERCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL

Reservations for Sections R and S may be sent to Olive Ma Robinson, P.O. Box 9, Naples, NY 14512, Phone: 585-374-8592, Fax: 585-375-6947, Email: violetsfun@aol.com. Please reserve by June 15, 2006.

SECTION R — Commercial

Class 74 Display table with a grouping of gesneriads (10 or more plants)

Class 75 Display table with a grouping of gesneriads (fewer than 10 plants)

SECTION S — Educational

Class 76 Exhibit illustrating phases of scientific or historical research or gesneriad promotion

Class 77 Exhibit of plant material

Class 78 Exhibit of plant material with seed pods – Exhibitor must provide a white card, not to exceed 8-1/2" × 11" including information such as equipment used to achieve pollination, record keeping, type of seed pod displayed, pollinator in natural habitat, estimated length of time to seed ripening, seed harvesting and storage methods.

Class 79 Exhibit of photograph(s) – The purpose of this class is to showcase plant material which, because of its seasonal nature or rarity in cultivation, is not often exhibited live. The exhibitor must provide a white card, not to exceed 8-1/2" × 11", outlining source, natural habitat, cultural information, and reason for suitability in this class.

RULES

1. Entries shall be in accordance with the schedule.
2. Exhibitors need not be members of The Gesneriad Society.
3. Entries will be accepted only during hours specified. An exhibitor may request that the Classification Committee accept an entry for exhibit only. These entries, and all entries arriving after the close of entries, will be placed for exhibit only, will not be judged, and will be located in a separate area of the showroom. Where appropriate, educational information should be provided.
4. All entries for competition must be approved by the Classification Committee. Nonconformity to the schedule may bring disqualification.
5. An exhibitor is limited to one specimen of the same plant per class in the Horticulture Division. An exhibitor may submit more than one entry per class, provided each entry is a different species, cultivar or hybrid unless otherwise prohibited.
6. In fairness to amateur growers, institutions may not make more than two entries in the Horticulture, Artistic or Arts Divisions of the flower show. The same restriction applies to commercial growers who have employees who assist with the culture and grooming of potential entries.
7. Classes may be subdivided or consolidated by the Show Committee after entries close.
8. No entries may be removed from the showroom until the show closes. All entries must be checked out through the Show Committee.
9. All plants must be grown by the exhibitor and have been in the exhibitor's possession for at least three months prior to the show. This rule does not apply to plant material used in Division II.
10. All entries will be staged in the showroom by the Placement Committee. Artistic arrangements and collections can be executed in the showroom by the exhibitor in the space designated, and during the stated time for entries. Cut blossoms or plant material may be placed in artistic arrangements on Friday morning from 6:00 to 6:15 a.m. by previous written arrangement with the Flower Show Chairperson.
11. Exhibitors will be permitted to indicate the front of a horticultural entry.
12. All plants must be free of insects and disease. All will be inspected, including commercial and educational exhibits as well as entries for exhibit only.
13. The Gesneriad Society standard competitive judging will be used.
14. Awards will be made according to the following point scores: 1st, blue ribbon, 90-100; 2nd, red ribbon, at least 80; 3rd, yellow ribbon, at least 70. Honorable Mention may also be awarded.
15. Special Awards (more than a class ribbon) will be reserved for members of The Gesneriad Society only unless otherwise offered to non-members. An exhibit must score 90 or above to be considered.
16. There will be a Sweepstakes Award for the Horticulture Division and a Sweepstakes award for the Artistic Division. An exhibitor must win a minimum of 3 blue ribbons in that division to be eligible for the award. These awards are reserved for members of The Gesneriad Society only.
17. The award for Best Gesneriad in Show in the Horticulture Division (excluding *Saintpaulia*) is given for horticultural perfection. A plant must score 95 points or over to be considered for this award. Reserved for members of The Gesneriad Society only.
18. The Gesneriad Society will endeavor to protect all entries but assumes no responsibility for loss or damage.

EXHIBITOR'S INFORMATION

The exhibitor must prepare a list of plants and other exhibits with the appropriate Section and Class numbers to facilitate the work of the Entries Committee. The Flower Show Committee will assist in identifying material unknown to the exhibitor. An exhibitor may provide educational information on a white 3"× 5" card for any entry in the show for which a card is not a requirement.

A computerized entry system will be used, and a pre-entry form will be included in each registration packet. Exhibitors are required to submit their pre-entry forms (at the Registration table) on Wednesday or latest by 8:00 a.m. on Thursday. Your cooperation will help expedite the actual entries process for everyone.

No particular type of container is specified for the Horticulture Division. Whatever is used should be clean. Foil covering should be avoided. A protective container or cover made of transparent material to shield delicate plant material from dry air or cold drafts may be used for any exhibit requiring it. Such plants may be judged uncovered.

The class for a collection of gesneriads of one genus stresses horticulture primarily, but as this serves to focus attention on a special group, there should be some degree of presentation. Uniform type and color of container would be a first step toward unity. Some simple staging to provide different levels may be provided by the exhibitor. The plants might be grouped in a basket or a tray.

Straight-sided terraria are composed of flat pieces of glass or plastic; curved terraria are composed of rounded pieces.

Photography: The photographer is being judged on the skill, technique and composition displayed, not on the quality of the plant material chosen as a subject.

Educational exhibits may be entered by institutions, chapters, study groups, or individuals. Any project relating to gesneriads may be presented with illustrative material that may or may not include live plant material in Class 76.

Additional Convention Information

The Hyatt Regency Rochester is located at 125 East Main Street, in the heart of Rochester – The Flower City. Driving directions will be enclosed with your registration confirmation. Complimentary shuttle service is available from/to the airport (ROC).

Convention registration must be postmarked by June 1, 2006 in order to avoid a $25 late fee. Requests for refunds made before June 20, 2006 will be honored in full. Requests made between June 20 and July 4, 2006 will be honored to the extent possible and refunds will be given based on previous commitments made to hotel catering, bus and tour operators. Refunds cannot be guaranteed if requested after July 4, 2006.

Plant Sales Procedures

Individual donors, chapters (for a great way to raise funds), and vendors are invited to participate in the exciting plant sales event at this year's convention. People come from all over the world and they want to BUY! Whether you are a donor or a vendor, please make sure that potted plants for sale are well rooted and clearly labeled. Rhizomes, tubers, cuttings, and stolons in labeled plastic bags are also welcome. Individuals, chapters, and vendors putting plants into the sale are expected to help out in the sales room for a few hours during convention.

Use one of the following procedures in preparing plants for sale to help insure that sellers receive full proceeds from their plants, buyers have the name of the plant, and the sales process will be efficient.

DONORS: We will greatly appreciate any quantity of donated plant material.

1. Each plant must be labeled, either with its name printed clearly on a WHITE plant tag placed securely in the pot, or with a label on the pot. Plastic tags are preferred; paper tags are discouraged.
2. You do not need to price your plants in advance. Just bring your donated items to the plant sales rooms and the sales committee will price them for you.

VENDORS: Each vendor selling plants at convention must bring a minimum of 50 plants.

1. Each plant must be labeled, either with its name printed clearly on a WHITE plant tag placed securely in the pot, or with a label on the pot. Plastic tags are preferred; paper tags are discouraged.
2. The price **and** seller's identification must be shown on a separate BRIGHTLY COLORED plant tag. As noted below, please advise the plant sales chairpersons as soon as possible of the color and identification code you will use.
3. Place the tags on opposite sides of the pot to assist in the check-out process.
4. Label cuttings, rhizomes, tubers and bagged plants by clearly printing the plant name on the bag or on a WHITE plant tag securely attached to the bag. Use tape. Alternatively, use a plastic label placed inside the bag. Please do not staple pricing labels on bags holding plant material.
5. Price cuttings, rhizomes, tubers and bagged plants by attaching a BRIGHTLY COLORED tag with the price and seller's identification. Attach the price tag to the bag separately from the name tag using tape.

If you plan to donate and/or sell plants at convention, we would appreciate it very much if you would let us know as soon as possible. Please send your name, address, and the ID you will use on your tags to: Joe & Sylvia Svitak, Plant Sales Chairpersons, 85-51 169th St., Jamaica, NY 11432 <smsvitak@earthlink.net>.

Auction Information

The auction – silent and live – held at every Gesneriad Society convention since 1986 is always an exciting and worthwhile event. I don't think I need to describe the excitement, especially for those involved in either the silent or frenzied live bidding! It's a worthwhile event since all the proceeds will benefit one of the Society's endowment funds, the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund (EMREF), a major source of financial assistance for gesneriad research projects.

You will be receiving an auction donation form with your registration materials. Please complete the form and have it with you when you bring your items to the Auction Room on Thursday afternoon.

Paul Susi, Development Chair

The Gesneriad Society
50th Annual Convention — 2006
Room Reservation Form

Mail to: **Hyatt Regency Rochester**
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To obtain the special group rate, tell them you will be attending the AGGS/ Gesneriad Society Convention. In order to guarantee reservations, please enclose a check for the amount of the first night's room and tax, or fill out the credit card information below.*

For on-line registration: **www.rochester.hyatt.com/groupbooking/gesn**

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Departure Date _____ Number of Persons Sharing Room _____

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Rates: $85.00 Single, Double or Triple (Tax: 14%)

Check-in Time: 3:00 p.m. Check-out Time: 12:00 Noon

Rooms are subject to all applicable taxes.
Reservations must be received by June 14, 2006 to guarantee convention rates.
Convention room rates in effect two days before and two days after convention.

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My check for one night deposit is enclosed $ _____

*Cancellation of guaranteed room reservations must be received 24 hours prior to arrival in order to avoid a charge equal to one night's room and tax.

Self parking is currently $3.00 per day including in and out privileges.
Valet parking is currently $10.50 per day including in and out privileges.

Complimentary hotel shuttle is available from the Greater Rochester International Airport.

Judges Training School

The Training School for the 2006 Convention will be held on Wednesday, July 5. The sessions for novice and continuing Gesneriad Society judges will be held from 8:30 to 11:00 a.m. and from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m. The examination will be given from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. A member who is primarily interested in exhibiting, and not necessarily becoming a judge, may register for the school. Taking the examination is optional unless accreditation as a judge is desired.

The registration fee is either **$11.00** (which includes a new or renewal regular mail subscription of $6.00 to *Appraisal*, the newsletter of the Judges Interest Group) or **$8.00** (which includes a new or renewal email subscription of $3.00 to *Appraisal*). Only one subscription for *Appraisal* is needed for a single address. Checks should be made out to The Gesneriad Society and sent to Ben Paternoster, 14 Coptor Court, Huntington, NY 11743-2335 by June 15. **No registrations will be accepted at Convention.** If you wish acknowledgement of the receipt of your registration for the school by regular mail, please enclose a self-addressed postcard with your request. Email acknowledgements will be sent provided an email address accompanies the request.

There will be a meeting of the Judges Interest Group on Wednesday, July 5, from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. Current Gesneriad Society judges or those interested in becoming judges are welcome to attend this meeting. For judges and clerks who participate in the flower show judging, there will be a critique on Saturday, July 8, from 7:00 to 8:00 a.m.

A Call for Judges and Clerks

Anyone who is interested in an assignment as a judge or clerk should write to Bob Clark, Judges Chairperson, 1122 East Pike St., PMB 637, Seattle, WA 98122-3916 or e-mail <thecopse@comcast.net> for consideration. If you wish acknowledgment of the receipt of your request by regular mail, please enclose a stamped self-addressed postcard with your request. Email requests will be acknowledged by reply email.

Flower Show Awards

In January, many New Year's Resolutions are made. I hope one of those resolutions is to attend the 2006 Gesneriad Society Convention in Rochester, New York.

For the second year, I will have the honor of recognizing the beautiful and wonderful plants and exhibits that are brought to the convention. The winning exhibitors, myself, and the society appreciate the generosity of the individual members, commercial members, chapters, and friends-at-large who donate these awards. With your help, we can recognize each and every award-winning exhibit.

Please consider donating an award for the 2006 Convention. A member or chapter who wishes to donate an award may forward an award to me at the address below. Checks or money orders should be made payable to The Gesneriad Society. We also have plans in place for cash awards to be donated through our website. All awards must be received by June 25.

As in the past, preference is for unspecified awards. This allows for fair distribution to all deserving entries. Special requests will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. If there are no eligible entries, or the category's award has already been filled, the award may be transferred to another class or section. Should there be fewer eligible entries than awards, then the balance of award donations will be used to sponsor a color picture in GESNERIADS of the "Best Gesneriad in Show".

For those who have donated in the past – ***THANK YOU!*** If you have not made a donation previously, 2006 is a good year to become a first-time donor.

Acknowledgment of all award donations will be printed in the fourth quarter issue of GESNERIADS and on the website. Thank you for your past support and for your consideration for this year's convention.

Jo Anne Martinez <4jam@verizon.net>
809 Taray de Avila, Tampa, FL 33613

Recent Developments in Research in Gesneriaceae

Laurence E. Skog <skogl@si.edu>
Department of Botany, NMNH, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA
Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, Sarasota, FL, USA

Adapted with modifications from Skog (2005) in Selbyana. Copies of Selbyana (Volume 25 Number 2) containing the papers by Chautems, Clark, Roalson, and Skog mentioned in this article can be purchased from the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens <www.selby.org/research/pubs.htm>.

One of the centers of research on Gesneriaceae, the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens in Sarasota, FL has a Columnea as one of three plants included on the seal of the institution symbolizing the interest in research on and display of plants of the family. Although there have been some periods of less activity on Gesneriaceae at the Gardens and in the world of research in general, recent research before and since the turn of the 21st Century has made the Gesneriaceae a very active area of study. A recent issue (Volume 25, number 2) of Selbyana is devoted to research on Gesneriaceae, and the articles are good examples of current research in the family.

Research in Gesneriaceae is being undertaken in a broad range of studies in many parts of the world. A symposium at Edinburgh in 2002 and the symposium at the 2005 XVII International Botanical Congress in Vienna, Austria revealed the various activities and the many individuals who are now active in research in Gesneriaceae in Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, as well as North and South America. An association of Selby Gardens and The Gesneriad Society has been established to underwrite and encourage research and publication at the Gardens. Not only funding from Selby Gardens, but also from the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund of The Gesneriad Society, and the U.S. National Science Foundation, and many other sources has moved research forward on many fronts.

Classical studies in floristic and revisionary studies, and discovery and description of new genera and species have continued unabated, exemplified by the paper in Selbyana on *Nematanthus* by Chautems et al. (2005). In addition, other noteworthy revisions in the past 10 years include among many, the generic revisions of e.g., *Agalmyla* (Hilliard & Burtt 2002), and the *Didymocarpus* complex (Weber & Burtt 1998) in the Old World, and *Pearcea* (Kvist & Skog 1996), *Gasteranthus* (Skog & Kvist 2000) and *Solenophora* (Weigend & Förther 2002) in the New World. Floristic treatments include the species-rich treatment of the Gesneriaceae for the Flora of China (Wang et al. 1998), which includes about 1/6 of the species in the family. Unfortunately, fewer specialists are encouraged to undertake large projects, however valuable they are for conservation (Skog, 2005) and ecological monitoring (Kvist et al. 2004).

For the approximately 3,300 species in about 159 genera in Gesneriaceae listed in the World Checklist of Gesneriaceae (Skog & Boggan 2005a) <http://persoon.si.edu/gesneriaceae/checklist>, the ten largest genera are:

Species in the ten largest genera in Gesneriaceae

Cyrtandra cleopatrae

Columnea ornata

Aeschynanthus evrardii

Chirita walkerae

Henckelia curtisii

Streptocarpus saxorum

Besleria lutea

Didymocarpus sulphureus

Agalmyla parasitica

Paraboea lanata

Cyrtandra ± 600 species
Columnea ± 200 species
Aeschynanthus ± 180 species
Chirita ± 180 species
Henckelia ± 155 species
Streptocarpus ± 155 species
Besleria ± 150 species
Didymocarpus ± 100 species
Agalmyla ± 95 species
Paraboea ± 90 species

All of these genera have received or are receiving attention to some degree, some throughout their range, and some as topics for single country floras, however much remains to be done. According to the Checklist there are ± 75 genera (nearly half of the genera in the family) having only one or two species. All these small genera need to be examined more closely using molecular techniques coupled with morphological examination to identify their affinities. Anyone who visits herbaria and botanical gardens to examine Gesneriaceae can find dozens to thousands of unidentified specimens, a sign that there are yet many genera and species to be discovered. In the Neotropics alone, some medium-sized genera with numerous named species

and unidentified specimens, such as *Drymonia, Paradrymonia, Nautilocalyx, Diastema, Monopyle*, etc., all beg for attention. Although some areas of study are currently less emphasized, i.e., anatomy, cytology, carpology, pollen and seeds, embryology, these and more are revealing useful characters and information. For example, cytological research is being undertaken in Edinburgh and Vienna (Möller & Kiehn, 2004), floral arrangement (Citerne et al. 2000), evolution (Denduangboripant et al. 2001), and pollination ecology is currently under study by several students. The large number of publications that have appeared during the past decade prevents review here of all the areas of research in Gesneriaceae, but a search in the online Bibliography of Gesneriaceae (Skog & Boggan 2005b) <http://persoon.si.edu/gesneriaceae/bibliography> shows the vast number of papers and directions of research.

As in many other families of plants, the advent of molecular studies, particularly in systematics, has ushered in new techniques and the closer examination of taxa. The family still comprises the two or three subfamilies, Cyrtandroideae, Gesnerioideae, and Coronantheroideae, and fortunately not split up like the Scrophulariaceae [the snapdragon family] (Olmstead et al. 2001) or other related families in the Lamiales. Several recent papers (Olmstead & Reeves 1995, Oxelman et al. 1999, Spangler & Olmstead 1999, Wagstaff & Olmstead 1997, and others) have suggested that the Gesneriaceae is one of the oldest families in the Lamiales and may provide insights into the origin and early diversification of the Lamiales. The paper in Selbyana by Eric Roalson, et al. (2005) includes name changes resulting from a combination of molecular and morphological research, where it was found that molecular characters could be correlated with morphological differences. From this has been seen that generic concepts and the placement of the genera in certain tribes have been incorrect. The placement and relationships become obvious from the closer examination of the morphological characters when preliminary clues are revealed from molecular studies. The paper in Selbyana by John L. Clark (2005) is the result of molecular and morphological studies of the genus *Alloplectus*, and a new character, that of upside-down flowers was discovered by Clark during fieldwork to distinguish a taxon, the resurrected genus *Glossoloma*, within the large *Alloplectus* s.l.

Molecular systematics has in recent years been used in many parts of the family, in many genera to give us clearer pictures of the generic and tribal limits. Startling examples of possible resorting and combining of genera can be seen in the close relationship and nesting of *Saintpaulia* within *Streptocarpus* (Möller & Cronk 1997), *Capanea* within *Kohleria* (Roalson et al. paper in Selbyana, 2005), *Anodiscus* and *Koellikeria* within *Gloxinia* s.s. (Roalson et al. paper in Selbyana), and the close relationship of the genera *Achimenes*, a low terrestrial herb with *Solenophora*, a genus of often large shrubs or small trees (Roalson et al. 2005). Poorly defined and heterogeneous genera are being divided, such as *Gloxinia* s.l., or *Alloplectus*, as a result of the combination of molecular and morphological studies. As a result, there is a realignment of the tribes, as can be seen in the reviving of the tribe Sinningieae (Perret et al. 2003), and the description of a new tribe, Sphaerorrhizeae, described in the Roalson et al. paper (2005) and necessitating an ongoing and forthcoming revision of the 1995 classification of the Gesneriaceae by Burtt and Wiehler. These are just a few examples that can be drawn from recent literature.

Research in Gesneriaceae is underpinned by fieldwork, including field observations and specimen gathering for herbarium research. The recent procurement by Selby Gardens of the valuable herbarium of the Gesneriad Research Foundation, which was the basis of the research at the GRF and the accumulation of the fieldwork of its director, the late Hans Wiehler, will provide valuable specimens for floristic and revisionary research for students. Fieldwork still forms the basis of all types of research in Gesneriaceae, including molecular and morphological investigations. The Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund of The Gesneriad Society has supported fieldwork by John R. Clark on *Cyrtandra* in the South Pacific, Silvana Martens on the pollination ecology in the Gesnerieae on the Caribbean islands, the search for Gesneriaceae in the unexplored mountains in Indonesia by Scott Hoover of the New England Tropical Conservatory and his colleagues at the Bogor Botanical Garden, John L. Clark on *Alloplectus* in the Neotropics, and students of Alain Chautems in Brazil.

Another fortunate result of fieldwork is the discovery of new species in the wild useful in horticulture for ornamental display and hybridization.

During the last two decades the use of computers for data basing, word processing, and for analysis of data has increased productivity in all areas of research. Available online are the World Checklist of Gesneriaceae (Skog & Boggan 2005a) and the Bibliography of Gesneriaceae (Skog & Boggan 2005b) both mentioned above, the Genera of Gesneriaceae (Weber & Skog 2003) <http://botanik.univie.ac.at/morphology/genera_gesneriaceae/index.htm>, Selby research in Gesneriaceae <www.selby.org>, and the website of The Gesneriad Society <www.gesneriadsociety.org>. All of these websites have additional URL's about research in Gesneriaceae, and also provide links to numerous additional locations and websites about Gesneriaceae.

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Species representing genera recently under study

Nematanthus australis

Pearcea hypocyrtiflora

Gloxinia perennis

Alloplectus tetragonoides

Gasteranthus corallinus

Solenophora insignis

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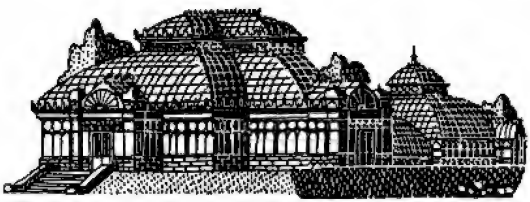

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Coming to Terms with Gesneriads

(Updated from an article in THE GLOXINIAN, January/February 1974,
Dr. Margaret H. Stone, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York)

Readers of our journal are special people who love to grow, show and talk about their gesneriads. They need a proper vocabulary to describe their favorite plants accurately and concisely so others who read these descriptions will clearly understand them. Designed specifically for people who grow gesneriads, here are the botanical terms of an illustrated glossary covering the Inflorescence and the Flower (Sepals and Petals). Numbers in square [ ] brackets indicate plate number references.

Actinomorphic – Radially symmetrical; a regular flower; as in *Conandron* [5].

Alate – Winged, as the winglike ridges at the base of the calyx of *Rhynchoglossum notonianum* [27].

Axil – The angle between the stem and the leaf.

Axillary – Growing in, or arising from, an axil. A single flower, two or more, an inflorescence, or a branch, may be borne in the axil of a leaf, as in *Kohleria* [1].

Bilabiate – Two-lipped, as in the flowers of *Columnea gloriosa* [17].

Calcarate – Having a spur, or produced into a spur, as in *Sinningia pusilla* [20].

Calyx – The outer whorl (cycle, envelope) of floral parts consisting of sepals. The calyx may be divided to the base as in *Aeschynanthus ellipticus* [23] or fused to form a tube, as in *Aeschynanthus pulcher* [24].

Campanulate – Bell-shaped, as the corolla of the *Sinningia speciosa* Fyfiana Group (the erect flowers of the florist gloxinia) [10].

Compound dichasium – A dichasium in which the lateral or secondary axes divide into secondary dichasia [30]. Reduction and modification of the inflorescence axes through evolutionary modification have produced many variations in the inflorescence types. In Gesnerieae, the inflorescence of *Gesneria acaulis* represents a stage in a reduction series from a compound dichasium to a single flower [31, adapted from Skog, 1972].

Connate – United or joined; in particular, like parts fused, as the petals of a gesneriad flower are fused to form a corolla tube [10-16].

Corolla – The inner whorl (cycle, envelope) of floral parts consisting of petals. The petals of a flower may be separate, as in a rose, but they are always fused in gesneriads. They may be fused only at the base, as in *Bellonia* [9], or for most of their length, as in *Smithiantha* [15].

Cylindric corolla – A corolla with a long slender cylindrical tube and a very short limb. A tubular flower most like a cylinder, as in *Kohleria tubiflora* [13].

Cyme – A determinate (cymose) inflorescence in which the central flower opens first. (Note: Since this article was written in 1974, Toni Weber has shown that most or many gesneriad inflorescences have or are reduced from pair-flowered cymes, where there are two central flowers rather than one.) Cyme is often used as synonymous with *dichasium* [29,30]. In *Streptocarpus*, flowers are borne in a special kind of cyme, varying in degree and equality of branching. In *Streptocarpus stomandrus* [2], the lateral dichasia are reduced to single flowers which open in succession, and the central or terminal axis continues as an inflorescence instead of a flower.

Determinate inflorescence – A flower cluster in which the development of the first flower limits apical growth of the main axis of the inflorescence and sequence of development of the other flowers is in the direction of the base [29,30]. As in *Gesneria acaulis* [31]. Cymose.

Dichasium – An axis with a terminal flower and with two lateral branches each borne in the axil of a bract below the terminal flower, and each also bearing a terminal flower [29]. A *monochasium* has only one lateral branch, a *pleiochasium* has more than two lateral branches. All these inflorescences are termed *cymes*.

Dimensions (for International Gesneriad Register) – Measurements in millimeters or centimeters preferred. The length of a corolla tube is measured from the juncture with the sepals to the beginning of the limb, midway from top to bottom on one side of the flower. The width of the limb is measured horizontally at the widest part. A spur is measured from the juncture with the sepals to the tip of the spur. A pedicel is measured from the stem (or peduncle) to the base of the calyx.

Distinct – Complete separation of like parts (as one petal distinct or free from another).

Erect flowers – Upright. *Sinningia speciosa* (florist gloxinia) of the Fyfiana Group has erect regular flowers vs. nodding oblique flowers of the Maxima or Speciosa Groups.

Fimbriate – Fringed, as the margins of the lobes of the corolla limb of *Alsobia* 'Cygnet' [22].

Floral axis – That part of the stem on which the parts of the flower are borne.

Floral envelope – The perianth; the parts of a flower (calyx and corolla) surrounding the reproductive organs (stamens and pistil).

Foliaceous – Leaflike; having the texture or shape of a leaf, as the leaflike sepals of *Drymonia*.

Funnelform – A corolla with a tube which gradually expands like a funnel (infundibuliform), as in *Streptocarpus dunnii* [11].

Galea – Like a helmet. The upper, usually concave lip of a bilabiate corolla, (or calyx), as in *Columnea gloriosa* [17].

Gamopetalous – Having the petals more or less united, as in gesneriads; synpetalous.

Gamosepalous – Having the sepals more or less united, as in some gesneriads; synsepalous.

Gibbous – More convex or swollen in one place than another, usually on one side near the base of a structure.

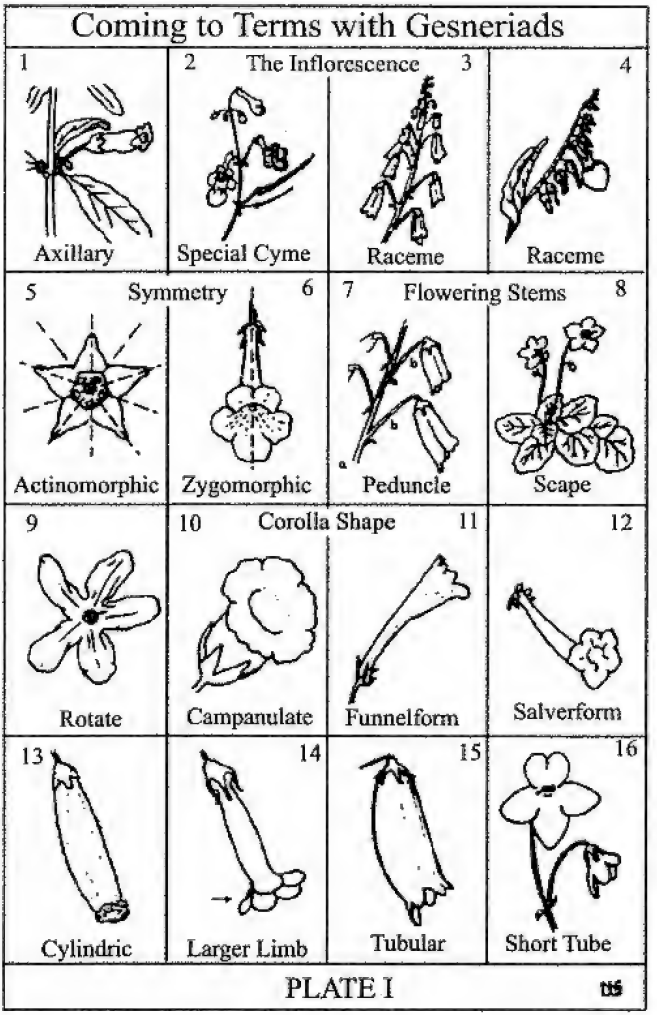
Indeterminate inflorescence – A flower cluster in which the oldest flower is the lowest and order of development is towards the apex; *racemose*. The axis of the inflorescence often elongates as the flowers develop, as in *Smithiantha* [3].

Inflorescence – The arrangement of the flowers. Flowers in clusters, together with the stems and bracts associated with them, form *inflorescences*; those borne singly are termed *solitary* flowers.

Inflorescence axis – The portion of the stem on which the flowers are borne.

Infundibuliform – Funnel-shaped, with the tube more or less evenly and gradually expanded from a slender base, as in *Streptocarpus dunnii* [11].

Limb of a flower – The border or expanded portion of a gamopetalous corolla as distinct from the tube or throat, as in *Sinningia macropoda* [21]. A flower may have a long slender tube with a very short limb, as in *Kohleria tubiflora* [13] or a larger limb as in *Achimenes* and in *Sinningia macropoda* [14].



Lip of a corolla – An upper or lower lobe of a bilabiate (two-lipped) flower, as in *Columnea gloriosa* [17].

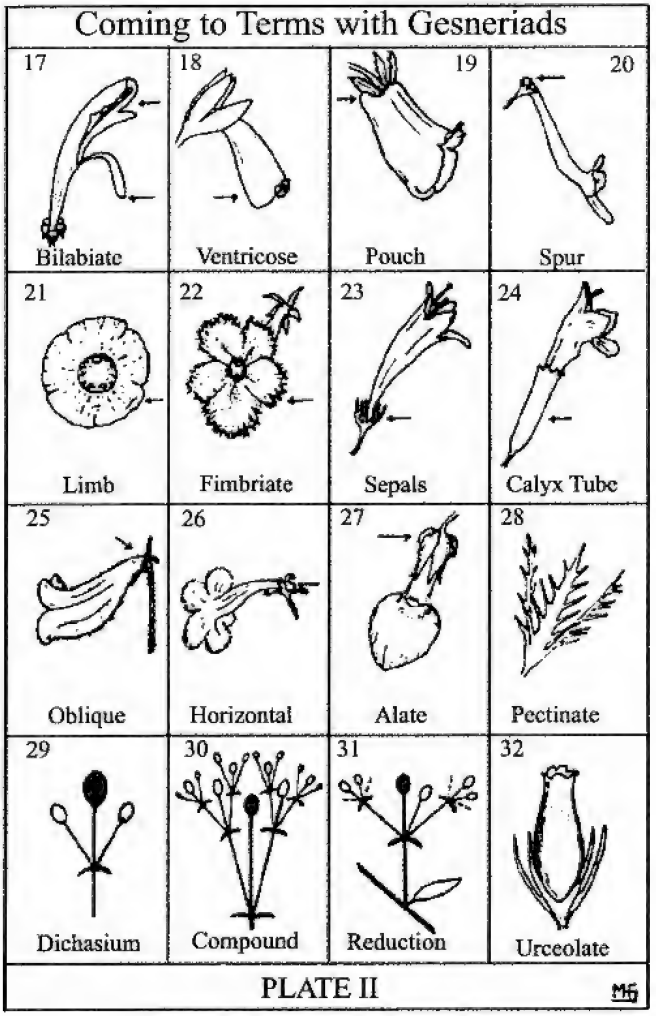
Lobe – A short segment of the limb of a corolla [arrow in 21, 22], or of the calyx. *Bilobed* means two-lobed.

Nodding – Hanging down, nutant; as the nodding flowers of *Sinningia regina* (now considered as the wild form of *Sinningia speciosa* cultivars) or *S. richii* [25].

Pectinate – Like a comb, with few to many narrow segments, as the comblike calyx of *Columnea pectinata* [28].

Pedicel – The stem or supporting stalk of a single flower. See b in [7], *Smithiantha*.

Peduncle – The supporting stalk of a cluster of flowers. See a in [7], *Smithiantha*.



Peloria – An abnormal often hereditary regularity of structures occurring in normally irregular flowers.

Peloric – Descriptive of a flower having *peloria*; abnormally regular or symmetrical, as the regular flowers of *Sinningia speciosa* Fyfiana Group [10] or the regular flowers of the Kalmbacher type of *Sinningia cardinalis*.

Perianth – A collective term for the calyx and the corolla; the floral envelope.

Petal – One of the parts of the corolla.

Position of corolla in calyx – The position of the corolla may be erect in the calyx, as in *Sinningia speciosa* Fyfiana Group [10]; strongly oblique, as in *Sinningia richii* [25]; horizontal, as in *Episcia* [26], or some angle in between.

Pouch – The hollow bag-like portion of a corolla, as the deep pouch at the base of the corolla of *Gloxinia perennis* [19]. Also in *Nematanthus* [arrow in 18].

Raceme – A simple elongate indeterminate inflorescence with pedicelled flowers (borne on pedicels), as in *Smithiantha* [3]. *Rhynchoglossum notonianum* has a one-sided raceme [4].

Reflexed – Abruptly bent or turned backward or downward, as the narrow lower lip of the corolla limb in *Columnea gloriosa* [17]. Retroflexed.

Regular flower – A flower that is radially symmetrical (actinomorphic) so that all parts of the corolla are identical, as in *Sinningia speciosa* Fyfiana Group [10]; *Conandron* [5] and *Bellonia* [9].

Regular limb – A corolla limb in which all lobes are identical. The lobes of the corolla limb of *Sinningia macropoda* are nearly equal [21].

Rotate corolla – A wheel-shaped flower having a short tube and a flat circular limb, as in *Bellonia aspera* [9].

Salverform corolla – A corolla with a slender tube abruptly expanded into a flat limb, as in *Sinningia tubiflora* [12].

Scape – A flowering stem that bears no leaves, or only a small bract or bracts, as the scapes of *Ramonda myconi* [8] which rise from the basal rosettes of leaves. The peduncle arises directly from the root stock in a true scape.

Sepal – One of the parts of the calyx [23].

Spur – A hollow and slender extension of some part of the flower, such as the spur at the base of the corolla tube in *Sinningia pusilla* [20].

Symmetrical flower – When the parts of a flower are similar to each other. *Bilaterally symmetrical*: Divisble by an imaginary line across the flower into only two similar (equal, mirror-image) parts. *Zygomorphic* [6]. *Radially symmetrical*: Divisible by imaginary lines across the flower into three or more similar (equal) parts. *Actinomorphic* [5].

Synpetalous – Having the petals more or less united, as in gesneriads; *gamopetalous*, (*sympetalous*).

Synsepalous – Having the sepals more or less united, as in some gesneriads; gamosepalous, (symsepalous).

Throat – The orifice of a gamopetalous corolla or calyx, at or just below the junction of the tube with the limb. The summit of the corolla tube is often called the *mouth*. See face views of *Sinningia macropoda* [21] and *Alsobia* 'Cygnet' [22].

Tube – The united portion of a corolla or calyx which is more or less cylindrical; as the corolla tube of *Kohleria tubiflora* [13], or the calyx tube of *Aeschynanthus pulcher* [24]. The corolla tube may be short as in *Saintpaulia ionantha* [16].

Tubular corolla – A corolla with a more or less cylindrical tube and a comparatively small limb, as in *Kohleria tubiflora* [13]. See *Cylindric corolla*.

Tubular-bell-shaped corolla – As in *Smithiantha* [15].

Urceolate – Hollow and somewhat constricted above the middle of the corolla tube; corolla limb small, as in *Gesneria pulverulenta* [32].

Ventricose – Swollen on one side, as the corolla tube in *Nematanthus* 'Rio' [18]. Swollen portion of corolla forms a pouch in many *Nematanthus* species. See *Pouch*.

Zygomorphic – Bilaterally symmetrical. The flower is divisible vertically by an imaginary line through the center into two similar (equal, mirror-image) halves, as in most gesneriads. *Sinningia* 'Cindy' [6].

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For those who couldn't make it to our convention in Portland last summer (and for those who would like to visit it again), you can now review the convention flower show via our newest slide program – Portland OR: Convention 2005.

We also have the PowerPoint files for two of the lectures delivered at convention available for distribution. The programs are "Playing with Streptocarpus" by Toshijiro Okuto and "Reorganization of the Gloxinieae Tribe Based on Molecular & Morphological Datasets" by Eric Roalson. We do not have the scripts for these programs, just the slides presented. They are available on CD at a cost of $3.00 US to cover media and mailing expenses.

Programs currently available in 35mm slide format are as follows:

- Introduction to Gesneriads (56 slides)
- Long Island NY: Convention 2004 (80 slides)
- Sacramento CA: Convention 2003 (78 slides)
- Morristown NJ: Convention 2002 (80 slides)
- Kansas City MO: Convention 2001 (79 slides)
- Achimenes (59 slides)
- Alpine and Cool-Growing Gesneriads (78 slides)
- Chiritas (60 slides)
- The Companion Genera: *Nematanthus* and *Codonanthe* (77 slides)
- Kohlerias (72 slides)
- Sinningias (80 slides)
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- Kohlerias
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- Long Island NY: Convention 2004 Flower Show

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Programs can be reserved by mail to Dee Stewart, 1 No Name Road, Stow MA 01775-1604 or email to dee.stewart@110.net. Specify the program to be reserved and the date the program is required. Since new programs are very popular, it is helpful if you provide as much lead time as possible, provide alternate dates, or alternate programs that would be acceptable. Please specify the address the program is to be mailed to and a contact phone number. Program rental of $20.00 US payable to The Gesneriad Society must be received before the program can be shipped. Your request will be promptly acknowledged and programs will be shipped to arrive at least one week in advance of your reserved date. Programs on 35 mm slides are shipped pre-loaded in a Kodak-compatible carousel. Programs must be returned within 5 days of your reservation date via Priority Mail with delivery confirmation in the U.S. or the equivalent postal category from outside the U.S.

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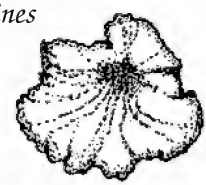

Species representing the variety in Gesneriaceae

Gesneriads vary from the tiny *Sinningia pusilla* (above) to the 25-foot tree form of *Negria rhabdothamnoides* (right)

from epiphytes that grow high in trees like *Columnea tenensis*

to vining plants that ramble like *Drymonia variegata*

from shrubby plants with small leaves and showy flowers like *Mitraria coccinea*

to large, single-leaf plants with tiny flowers like *Monophyllaea horsfieldii*

from irregularly shaped plants
like *Paradrymonia hypocyrta*

to symmetrical rosettes like
Petrocosmea forrestii

from tall, weedy growers
like *Heppiella ulmifolia* (left)
to delicate plants like
Conandron ramondioides (above)

from plants with stolons and
showy fringed flowers
like *Alsobia dianthiflora*

to plants with irregular leaves and
one-sided racemes of flowers like
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